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# WEEKLY PEOPLE



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## VICES AND VIRTUES

OF MODERN SOCIETY—TABLOID CRITIQUES THEREOF.

Who Wonders "Jerome's All Right?"—Gompers's "Independent Politics"—The Moral of the Milwaukee Avenue Bank Smash—Morgan's Yacht Preves Goeth Right Once More—The "Unconstitutional" Female and Child Labor Law—The Warm Spell, and Others.

Jerome, the "Bavior of Society," after letting the Insurance and other wealthy felons escape, now turns up as the defender of the Ice Trust. Does anybody still wonder why the leading capitalists endorsed Jerome as "all right"?

The interpretation given by the Gompers Unions of Oakland, Cal., to the Gompers call for an "Independent" "Labor" party is lucid. They go into politics led by a business agent for the purpose of preventing the building trades from raising their wages. 2+2=4.

One depositor of the Milwaukee Avenue Bank of Chicago dropped dead and another committed suicide upon learning that the bank had failed. Where their treasure lay there also was their heart. Not "good deeds" is the treasure that capitalism promises, but good round sums, gotten by hook or crook and laid up in banks—however the capitalist may draw about heaven in his front paw.

Morgan's yacht, the *Corsair*, rescued an imperilled swimmer in Hell Gate. Let the item be duly catalogued among the blessings that the capitalist bestows upon humanity, even when on pleasure he is bent. Thus even yachts, that are floating houses of assignation, may redound to saving of lives, though otherwise bent upon the damning of souls.

The oath that the members of the Duma were required to take before entering upon their office was this:

"I, the undersigned, swear before Almighty God to perform, to the best of my ability, the duties with which I have been charged as a member of the Duma of the empire, pledging myself to remain loyal to his majesty the emperor and autocrat of all the Russias, and striving only for the welfare and happiness of Russia."

How else could the Czar, the representative of "Almighty God," deport himself than by scattering to the four quarters of the compass the "perjurers" who proved themselves everything but "loyal to his majesty the emperor and AUTOCHAT of all the Russias"?

The labor law of this state which forbids the employment of women and minors in a factory before 8 a. m. and after 8 p. m. was declared by the court an "unwarranted invasion of constitutional rights." The attorney against the law argued that the law was unconstitutional in that it invaded "the constitutional rights of individuals to ENJOY LIBERTY AND PROSPERITY." The court agreed with the theory. The liberty of the employer to grind the wage slave to dust must be upheld, and the employer's prosperity drawn from the blood and marrow of the wage slave, even if a woman and a child, must not be abridged.

The workingmen of the American Westinghouse factory, in the Narva quarter of St. Petersburg, walked out last Friday in obedience to the order for a general strike. Thus unconsciously, but obedient to the law of facta, the Russian Revolution is identifying American capitalism and Russian Knoutism as kindred beasts. Uniting is the instinct of Revolutions.

Upon the identical principle and reasoning that the workingmen are prosperous because their exploiters are rolling in wealth, the workingmen who were killed while at work by the late hot ways, are being fanned by ocean breezes, embraced by ocean waves, and otherwise enjoying the coolness of the waters, the mountains and the forests.

The Pittsburg absconding bank teller Wray has been caught—whereupon the Wrays have immediately proceeded to profit by Wray's mistakes, and to default more cleverly. Not a warning to be purged but a warning to avoid our

slips in impurity, so as not to be caught—that is the effect of punishment under the capitalist social system which, by rendering living unsafe and wretched, breeds and cannot choose but breed crime, ever "clever" and "clever."

It is beginning to leak out that the Rio Panamerican Congress, heralded as a harbinger of peace on this continent, is but a harbinger of wholesale annexations of the smaller republics. The Brazilian Minister of Foreign Affairs Baron Rio Branco is reported to have stated at an unguarded moment that "countries which do not possess sufficient strength to suppress continual revolution have no right to exist." Twas upon that principle that Roosevelt dismembered Colombia, by helping setting up the opera bouffe Republic of Panama.

The minority-stock holders in the Wells, Fargo & Co. express company were annoyed under and irritated at the late meeting of stockholders. Their interests were pigeon-holed by the majority vote referring the same to the board of directors elected by that majority. Now will the minority-stockholders explain what becomes of the boasted "individuality" that capitalism is said to promote?

The throwing of bouquets at the packing-houses is now the order of the day. Secretary Wilson of the Agricultural Department has returned for a visit of inspection in Chicago where he "swooped down upon the packing houses unexpectedly." He finds them gardens of roses and beds of daffodils. After the administration growled at the packing houses for the purpose of gaining "popular esteem," it is now in order for it to start smiling at the packing houses, for the purpose of gaining "practical esteem."

The United Mine Workers' Journal of August 9, observes that "With the resumption of operations in the Hocking Field and the Coshocton district in Ohio, the board is almost cleared of the strike begun on April 1. One by one have the different districts come together, miners and operators, and agreed to go to work again." This strikingly naive way of presenting the many "victories" of the Mitchell union reminds one of how the lamb and the lion lay down together—with the lamb inside the lion—, and agree that thereafter there should be no friction between them.

## FATHER POLAND'S DISCOVERY.

Passages from a yellow-covered pamphlet entitled "Socialism," written by the Jesuit Father William Poland of the St. Louis University, are going the rounds of the Roman Catholic press with intemperate puffs of the pamphlet's excellence. The pamphlet, although denunciatory of Socialism, is written in an refreshingly temperate tone, considering the quarter of the social compass from which it hails, and the benignity of the writer overspreads the production so thickly that criticism would seem harsh. Nevertheless, the dignity and sacredness of the Cause of Socialism demands that all errors pronounced against it be corrected, however benign the erring brother may be, and however the correction may tend to convict him of unfamiliarity with the important subject upon which he presumes to express himself. Father Poland's pamphlet bristles with misstatements of facts and serious slips in reasoning. We shall here mention one, leaving some others for some later occasion.

The statement is made in the pamphlet that the Socialist Republic will protect the citizen against competition, and, of course, against resulting inequality of wealth by PROHIBITING ALL PRIVATE PRODUCTION, OR INDUSTRY FOR PROFIT OR SALE [pp. 7 and 11]. This is a discovery for which the Father is entitled to the sole glory, although the glory of the discovery does little honor to the Father's powers of reasoning. Of course, Socialism contemplates the enactment of no such law—for the good and sufficient reason that any such legislation would be superfluous, as a little sober thinking will prove.

Everybody knows that legislation against murderers does not prevent murders. Everybody will realize, however, that, if to be murdered were left wholly to the decision of the murderer, not a murder would be committed. Suicide there might be; murder never. Such an automatically working principle for good is unimaginable in the matter of murder; on the contrary, under the Socialist Republic, the thing is not only imaginable but is an inevitable conclusion, in

the matter of wage slavery, or of the kind of private industry that would result in social inequality.

Not private industry or production is the cause of social inequality. It never was. The cause of social inequality ever has been the private ownership by a privileged class of the necessities of production, to the exclusion of the masses of the people. Under feudalism it was the appropriation of the land, then all-sufficient for production, by the feudal lords; now, under capitalism, it is the appropriation by the capitalist lords of both the land and the now equally necessary machinery of production. Deprived, for want of the ownership of the necessities of production, from the opportunity to exercise their labor-power, which means to live, without the consent of the class that holds those necessities, the class of the dispossessed is forced to submit to be plundered. Under feudalism they became serfs of the glebe; under capitalism they become wage-slaves. Thus social inequality does not start with, or is not based upon private production; it is private production that starts with and is based upon social inequality. Private production only aggravates the evils of its foundation: it digs ever deeper and wider the chasm between the social classes. Planted upon this historic fact; upon the ethical principle that man is, what Carlyle called him, "a tool-using animal"; upon the socio-economic law that the toolless man is the slave of the tool-holder; and, finally, planted upon the sociologic principle that the system of ownership must square with the system of production, and that production being now carried on collectively, ownership must likewise be collective—planted upon all this, Socialism maintains that the natural and the social opportunities to labor, that is, the land on and the machinery (capital) with which to produce, must be owned collectively, and that such ownership will OF ITSELF WIPE OUT CLASS DISTINCTIONS, OR SOCIAL INEQUALITY.

Obviously, with the necessities to labor owned by and accessible to all, all special laws to prevent the re-establishment of social inequality, by preventing the starting of private enterprises, be-

come superfluous. No social inequality could exist to-day if the masses could profitably employ themselves. They cannot because the necessities to labor are not theirs. Their limbs clogged by such social inequality, they have no choice but to sell themselves in wage-slavery. Under Socialism the conditions are radically different. Suppose some freak—for naught else but a freak he could be—were to conceive the thought, out of the abundance that Socialist production will make him master of, to set up his own private establishments of production, say a mill. Why should he be prevented? What harm could he do, except to render himself ridiculous? Alone he could not possibly operate his private concern. To operate it he will need workers. Where will he find them? Who would sell himself into wage-slavery if he can be his own master? Who will consent to be plucked of the fruits of his toil, if the decision whether he shall be plucked or not rests with him? In the collectively owned mills of the land he has independence and the full reward of his labor,—will he elect to surrender such independence, to become a chattel and to sweat and toil for a slave driver? As in the supposed case where murderers having the sole decision whether they shall be murdered or not, no murder would be possible, so under Socialism, where the decision, whether he shall be a wage slave or not rests wholly and exclusively with the citizen himself, wage slavery is impossible, the possibility of social inequality is an absurd supposition, too absurd to be guarded against by special prohibitory legislation against private production or industry. The prohibition will work tacitly. The freak may set up his private mill; he may gloat over it like an idiot; it will remain empty of wage slaves; only the echo of his own solitary foot-fall will resound through its deserted walls.

If Father Poland had made an effort to grasp Socialism—whatever other fault he may have found with the Movement that does propose to turn our earth from a jungle of wild beasts, among whom Christian feeling cannot bloom, into a terrestrial paradise—he would then have saved himself the shame of a "discovery" that common sense rejects.

## NO SENTIMENT.

In Business—Work That is Harmful to the Community Goes on for One Man's Profit.

Work that is, on the whole useless or detrimental to the community at large may be gainful to the business man, and to the workman whom he employs as work that contributes substantially to the aggregate livelihood. This seems to be peculiarly true of the bolder flights of business enterprise. In so far as its results are not detrimental to human life at large, such unproductive work directed to securing an income may seem to be an idle matter in which the rest of the community has no substantial interests. Such is not the case. In so far as the gains of these unproductive occupations are a substantial character, they come out of the aggregate product of the various classes of the community engage. The aggregate profits of the business, whatever its character, are drawn from the aggregate output of goods and services.—"Veblin's 'Theory of Business Enterprise.'

Socialism—the word explains itself. Socialism regards everything from the point of view of society as a whole. When it speaks of labor—it means social labor, i. e., the totality of useful, necessary work when it speaks of value it means the average amount of this activity embodied in a useful article or service; when it speaks of individuals, it means neither more nor less than mutual interdependent atoms of the social body. It postulates in its chief axiom, that the freedom of each individual to fulfill his duty and claim his right to an equitable—not necessarily equal—participation in the necessary nourishment of the body, is the fundamental and indispensable condition of social health; and the further axiom, springing of necessity from this, is, that the social supplies, and means of supply, must be under the complete control of the entire intelligence of the social body. Individuals control of the means of supply—capitalism—is destructive of social health.—Sidney People.

The General Executive Board of the United Shoe Workers of America believes the time has come when a conference of all Independent Shoe Workers Organizations should be held to devise ways and means to combine the various Unions for our mutual benefit.

The necessity of such a call should be clear to everyone, who has the interest and welfare of our industry at heart.

We all know the unfair action of the Boot and Shoe Workers, so called, "Labor Union," since the Rochester Convention in 1890, and the injury it has worked to our craft as a whole. To enumerate it would make this call too lengthy. Suffice it, to say: that most all of us have felt the sting and have seen the independent spirit of the Shoe Workers, sacrificed and crushed by their arbitrary and autocratic action until today we find a spirit of rebellion appearing in all parts of America.

Should you believe with us, we take the liberty to invite you to send delegates to a conference to be held in New York City, in the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, Borough of Brooklyn, to open Saturday, September 1st, 1906, at one o'clock p. m.

Representation will be one delegate for each organization and one for every fifty members.

Trusting your membership will give this important matter serious and intelligent consideration, we beg to remain

Fraternally yours,  
General Executive Board United Shoe Workers of America.  
Geo. Rock, President.  
Geo. Hutchinson, Gen. Sec.

Chas. O. Sherman, President, Industrial Workers of the World, has been specially invited to address the convention.

All independent shoe workers organizations that have not received this call are requested to communicate with Geo. Hutchinson, Gen. Sec., 124 Cornelia st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

000 paupers and 7,000,000 poor whom Robert Hunter, in his book, "Poverty," declares existed in this country in 1904! Greely's 40,000 unemployed in New York in 1850 are indeed bad but how do they muster up alongside of the 2,000,000 unemployed whom Robert Hunter, in the same work, declares exist in this country "even in prosperous times"? What are the 10,000 workingmen in utter poverty in New York in the PANIC YEAR of 1837, compared with the 17,700 Pittsburg workingmen killed and injured in the PROSPEROUS YEAR of 1905? As for strikes, they do not occur now once a year or several years apart, as in 1802, 1805 and 1809; from 1880 to 1900, this country had 127,400 strikes; or an average of 6,530 a year. They did not involve twenty tailors, a handful of sailors, or a small number of shoemakers, but 6,010,000 persons, or twice the population of the country at the Declaration of Independence. True, today the workingman has the franchise; but what does the Colorado eight-hour constitutional amendment, voted by the workingman's vote, and trampled under foot by a capitalist bandit prove, but that, relatively, the modern workingman is in a worse position than his

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## INDEPENDENT SHOE

WORKERS TO HOLD UNITY CONFERENCE IN BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Organization Against Tobin's Manufacturers' Union the Object—Chas. O. Sherman, President of the I. W. W., Invited to Make an Address—the Call Issued.

The following call speaks for itself:

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.  
Of The  
United Shoe Workers Of America

An Organization Governed by the Members

Meets At Labor Lyceum Willoughby and Myrtle Aves.

First and Third Fridays

Brooklyn, N. Y., August 8, 1906.

To all Independent Shoe Workers, (Knights of Labor, Industrial Workers of the World, Shoe Workers Protective Union, Canadian Federation of Shoe Workers, and all other Shoe Workers not connected with the Boot and Shoe Workers Union). Greeting.

Brethren:—

The General Executive Board of the United Shoe Workers of America believes the time has come when a conference of all Independent Shoe Workers Organizations should be held to devise ways and means to combine the various Unions for our mutual benefit.

The necessity of such a call should be clear to everyone, who has the interest and welfare of our industry at heart.

We all know the unfair action of the Boot and Shoe Workers, so called, "Labor Union," since the Rochester Convention in 1890, and the injury it has worked to our craft as a whole. To enumerate it would make this call too lengthy. Suffice it, to say: that most all of us have felt the sting and have seen the independent spirit of the Shoe Workers, sacrificed and crushed by their arbitrary and autocratic action until today we find a spirit of rebellion appearing in all parts of America.

Should you believe with us, we take the liberty to invite you to send delegates to a conference to be held in New York City, in the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, Borough of Brooklyn, to open Saturday, September 1st, 1906, at one o'clock p. m.

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Trusting your membership will give this important matter serious and intelligent consideration, we beg to remain

## THE GOLDEN AGE

OF AMERICAN LABOR—WAS IT IN THE PRE OR POST CIVIL WAR PERIOD?

The attempt is made to convey the idea that, contrary to general belief, "The American Workman's Golden Age" (see W. J. Ghent's article of that name, in "The Forum," 1902,) was by no means in the pre-but the post-Civil War period of American history. Many facts are cited to prove the existence of widespread poverty among the farmers and workingmen of the early national period particularly at the close of the revolutionary war. For a later period frequent strikes, panics, disfranchisement, legal suppression of labor organizations, and a general inequality in the cities and certain older States are cited. We are reminded of Shay's Rebellion and Horace Greeley's "Hard Times," depicting the destitution of the farmers of New Hampshire. The historian McMaster, is quoted as saying, "In 1784 the houses of the working people were meager, their food coarse, their clothing was of commoner stuff, and their wages were, despite the depreciation that has gone on in the value of money, lower by one-half than at present." Further a cook book of 1803 is cited showing the poor how to cook scraps and live on them in preference to bread and cheese! In 1802, the sailors of New York struck; in 1805 the shoemakers of Philadelphia; in 1805 and again in 1809; the shoemakers of New York. In 1833, a series of strikes for the ten hour day occurred. In 1836, the New York Supreme Court declared unions unlawful and fined twenty tailors \$1,165. In 1826, a panic year, at least one-fourth of New York's journeymen are shown to have been unemployed. In the panic year of 1837, ten thousand New Yorkers were held to be in utter poverty. In 1843, the almshouse of New York administered relief to 40,000 persons; and in 1844, Park Goodwin declared the existence of the middle and working classes in the city to be a "veritable hell." In 1850, Horace Greeley declared that in New York city, there were no less than 40,000 paupers in 1844, compared to the 2,000,

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# KUHN FAREWELL BANQUET

TOUCHING AND INSPIRING TRIBUTE TO RETIRING NATIONAL SECRETARY—AN EVENT LONG TO BE REMEMBERED.

As Enthusiastic, Congenial and Sturdy a Body of Workingmen and Women as Ever Assembled Render Homage to One of Their Own Class—Speeches Not Only Laudatory, but Bubbling Over with Good Fellowship, Historic Fact and Sound Reasoning, Proving Entertaining, Instructive and Stimulating, All in One.

The members and sympathizers of the Socialist Labor Party of New York and vicinity, will long remember the farewell banquet tendered to Henry Kuhn, retiring National Secretary, on Friday, August 10. The banquet was arranged and held under the auspices of Section New York and aroused considerable interest in local Socialist circles. The spacious banquet hall in the New Yorkville Casino, East 36th street, was taxed to its fullest capacity by an enthusiastic, congenial and sturdy a body of workingmen and women as ever assembled to render homage to one of their own class, for the faithful performance of duty under the most trying circumstances. Two hundred and seventy were seated at the hospitable board; while quite a number of visitors were also present. The speeches in response to the toasts, were not only laudatory of the guest of honor, but as became the occasion, bubbled over with good fellowship, historic fact and sound reasoning, proving entertaining, instructive and stimulating, all in one. James T. Hunter, the silver-tongued silversmith, acted as toastmaster of the occasion, and infused into it considerable of the personal magnetism for which he is well known. Under his guiding genius everything went off without a break or hitch. The responses were prompt and effective; and the applause generally deafening; especially when the toastmaster proposed a standing toast three cheers and a tiger for Comrade Kuhn; and three times three for his temporary successor, Frank Bohn. One of the very best features of the evening was Sam French's poem; an imaginative conception, well wrought out and wittily rendered, which continues the struggle for freedom into the future life and represents the S. L. P. as dethroning the absolutism reigning in both heaven and hell. French's masterly effort will appear in full in *The People* some time in the near future. For the present, the salient points in the responses to the toasts will be given.

**The Socialist Labor Party.**  
Acting National Secretary Frank Bohn, responding to the toast—the Socialist Labor Party, said that when the summons reached him to come on to national headquarters, he had felt rather depressed when he considered the responsibilities and trials of the task imposed upon him, but in looking over the large enthusiastic gathering of the evening it made him feel much better. (A voice: "You look it! Laughter.")

In comparing the past with the present, he could say that even so short a time ago as five years, the S. L. P. Five years ago the Party was composed of small groups of enthusiastic men, missionaries of a great and sacred cause, an organization of propaganda clubs. To-day we have reached the turning point in the movement. The disintegrative features of capitalism are creating havoc among the working class, the magic touch of conditions is awakening millions of them and it is no longer a question of propaganda club work—it is now a question of organizing the rebellious working class.

The work of the past has been done magnificently. History records nothing greater nor better than what, in the face of terrible opposition has been accomplished by the S. L. P.

Bohn said that four years ago he didn't know Socialism from a telegraph pole, but thanks to the men like Henry Kuhn, not only himself, but hundreds of others had been brought under the folds of the red banner of the Socialist Labor Party. Referring to the banner of the Unity Club, which was displayed in the hall, the speaker said that evolution was pointing the way to the unity of all militants of the political movement of Socialism.

"It would be mean, indeed, in character and spirit to criticize in any manner the work of the past, but the time has come when the members of the S. L. P. can afford to let reasonables govern all its counsels. For the past few years bitterness has followed the delivery of the uncompromising message of the S. L. P. But the message had to be delivered in the right spirit, and to-day history has vindicated the principles and tactics of the Party. The whole world shares with us the result; that result is: the Socialist Labor Party has solved the question as to the tactics necessary for the world-wide Social Revolution.

but the proletariat of the land would not be a mob if they held up the instruments of production. The only government in Russia to-day is that entrenched in Peterhof. With the workers organized in the I. W. W. style, the workers can then bear any army that capitalism can bring against them.

Perhaps the S. L. P. had at one time gone too far ahead with the political and not far enough with the economic. The Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance did what it could. It did its work. At one time many in the S. L. P. thought that the economic movement did not amount to anything; they were sincerely of the opinion that the capitalist could smash the union. It was visionary to think that by going to the ballot box the capitalist could be beaten there, and trust to his "honor" to count us in.

At the forking of the roads Kuhn justified the merits of the German race. His conduct showed that the "Volksselzung" incapable were a disgrace to their race and to the Movement. They hated Kuhn not only for the stand that he took, but because he, a German, had left them in the "lurch." Then came the smash with its long train of trouble and trial, and Kuhn and the S. L. P. stand vindicated to-day.

The wisdom of starting the Daily People when we did has been questioned, but once started there was nothing to do but stand by it. Had the Daily People gone down, the Weekly would have gone, too. It did not make so much difference whether the vote went up or down, but if the press had died—the Kangaroo revolt of pure and simple political Socialism would have lived. The press lived, and the Kangaroo died. He could not stand the canning of a daily press, the daily exposure of his slanders, his betrayal of the cause. To keep the Daily People going became the duty of prime importance, and to Henry Kuhn we owe it very largely that the paper weathered the storm. For resources he had nothing but the empty party purse. Kuhn got busy. He issued his ukases and the comrades the country over did the best they could in raising funds. With what he got Kuhn performed miracles; should he go down to Wall street, Mr. J. P. Morgan would have to look to his laurels. If you have \$50,000,000, a half penny on each dollar will produce a considerable sum, but it is a Jehovah sort of act to make something out of nothing. The speaker said that in the course of his life he had met a good many people capable and incapable, but he did not know a single other person who could have done for the Daily People what Kuhn had accomplished. Now that the mortgaged indebtedness of the paper was cleared, it palliated the sorrow at losing the services of our stalwart national secretary. It is to be hoped that this part of the work so well performed by Kuhn need never be done again.

At this time a remarkable change has come over the field. We are now out of the woods. One thing is quite certain—there will be unity of all militant Socialists—a unity of men who have learned from one another, and convinced that better NO political movement, than a pure and simple one. In that time Kuhn's mind will often revert back to the days of trial and tribulation, and none more than he will rejoice at the growth of the movement for the emancipation of the working class.

#### Response of Guest of Honor.

No one could have wished a more enthusiastic reception than was accorded Comrade Kuhn when he rose to speak. He said he was glad to see gathered together so many men and women who are engaged in the work of the Socialist Movement, and that so far as he was concerned he would take advantage of the occasion to press home the necessity of greater and more systematic work for the movement. He thought that in referring to himself (Kuhn) the previous speaker had put it on pretty thick. He didn't think he deserved so much praise for doing his duty as he saw it.

Kuhn then gave a sketch of the movement as conducted by the Volksselzung Germans in this city. How is it that we see the "Volksselzung" entirely under the control of a set of men who have stabbed the Socialist movement in the back? Men who one moment will criticize Gompers and his A. F. of L. as a matter of form and the next moment slide in the dust before them. Men who will aid and abet the underworld work of the Gomperses and their service to the capitalist class, and yet proclaim themselves Socialists. How account for this contradiction?

Kuhn here gave the following historic facts:

After the passage of the anti-Socialist laws in Germany there was a great

immigration of German workingmen to this country, men who had been in touch with the German Socialist Movement or who were of it. They came here imbued with the spirit of the German movement of that time. The labor movement that they found here was of the pure and simple type, recognizing capitalism as a finality. This went counter to the grain of the new arrivals, and after a while they tried to set up a union movement of their own. They started the "progressive union" movement. Such unions as the Progressive Cigarmakers were pitted against the International Cigarmakers' Union. Not familiar with the language of the country they made slow progress, and weakened with the conflict, they sought the protection of the Knights of Labor. The Progressive Cigarmakers' Union finally collapsed, the members being forced into the International Union. They had failed to reach the American working class with their ideas. This was due to speaking a foreign tongue, inability to get in touch with the working class, and through being far in advance of the movement here. They also got out of touch with the movement in Germany, and no new blood coming in they deteriorated until, one organization after another, they were forced into the A. F. of L. It is easy to imagine what effect all this had upon the "Volksselzung" crowd that had to learn for support upon such an element. What it leaned upon was going to the A. F. of L. and the "Volksselzung" went there, too. Instead of teaching true principles, and standing or falling with them, the "Volksselzung" chose to maintain itself at the expense of principle. The men on that paper adapted themselves to the conditions and ever after became a menace to the Socialist Movement of America. It is this element we find to-day opposing Socialist unity. Such a situation was bound to breed conflict.

The Socialist Labor Party had early grasped the principle, that has culminated in the organizing of the I. W. W. that without class-conscious economic organization there can be no working class power. Other classes have made their revolutions by acquiring economic power, they had wealth to start with; the working class can only acquire the necessary economic power by organizing to absolutely control the production of wealth. Moving along that line the S. L. P. had to stack up against that William street crew.

A gathering of the S. L. P. in 1906, finds men practically of one mind as to the revolutionary principle. On July 10th, 1899, there was a conflict that marked the beginning of a change. A change that we now see being consummated—in a sense the I. W. W. was really born on July 10th, 1899. The principle struggling to its birth was met with clubs and mallets, but it prevailed. Had the Kangaroos prevailed there could have been no I. W. W. in 1905. It was the press and untiring work of the S. L. P. that ripened the situation for the I. W. W.

Kuhn said that sometimes he had noticed an inclination upon the part of some S. L. P. men to fly off the handle at the mention of the I. W. W. They think the economic is everything, the political nothing and they neglect it. That betrays an inability to carry two ideals at the one time. The economic is the most important, as the basis, but also important is the superstructure. The political is the propaganda body—the cavalry to the economic infantry. Fail not to give the political movement its proper measure of support.

Speaking of the Daily People Kuhn said, true it had required much ingenuity and hard work to keep it going, but it was not all his work—it was the S. L. P. that kept the paper going. The struggle often was heartbreaking but the paper stands to-day safe, so far as capitalist creditors cannot swoop down upon it. That should not lull us into a feeling of security; now as ever the press demands our attention and best efforts, and the supreme duty confronting the party, every member of it, is the Party Press. Push its circulation, gather funds for it, in a word spread the light. Make yourself a committee of one. Do it quickly. Do it now. The working class must be reassembled with the I. W. W. What else is our press for, but that very purpose. We do not want it simply for our quiet enjoyment at the breakfast table. No, not that. We want it as a mighty weapon to further the cause of the Socialist Movement.

In closing, and as his parting advice as National Secretary, Comrade Kuhn, with great earnestness, impressed upon all, each and every one, their duty, as members of the S. L. P., to spread broadcast the press of the movement. Kuhn here gave the following historic facts:

After the passage of the anti-Socialist laws in Germany there was a great

committee, in a neat presentation speech handed Comrade Kuhn a gold watch as a memento of his term of service with the Party. The watch is suitably inscribed and bears the emblem of the Party.

Mrs. Timothy Walsh, for the Ladies' Auxiliary, said that no mention had been made of the part that women took in the movement. Woman's part was a very important one. It was to set up a union movement of their own. They started the "progressive union" movement. Such unions as the Progressive Cigarmakers were pitted against the International Cigarmakers' Union. Not familiar with the language of the country they made slow progress, and weakened with the conflict, they sought the protection of the Knights of Labor. The Progressive Cigarmakers' Union finally collapsed, the members being forced into the International Union. They had failed to reach the American working class with their ideas. This was due to speaking a foreign tongue, inability to get in touch with the working class, and through being far in advance of the movement here. They also got out of touch with the movement in Germany, and no new blood coming in they deteriorated until, one organization after another, they were forced into the A. F. of L. It is easy to imagine what effect all this had upon the "Volksselzung" crowd that had to learn for support upon such an element. What it leaned upon was going to the A. F. of L. and the "Volksselzung" went there, too. Instead of teaching true principles, and standing or falling with them, the "Volksselzung" chose to maintain itself at the expense of principle. The men on that paper adapted themselves to the conditions and ever after became a menace to the Socialist Movement of America. It is this element we find to-day opposing Socialist unity. Such a situation was bound to breed conflict.

#### The I. W. W.

John T. Vaughan responded to the toast—The I. W. W. Vaughan said that Comrade Kuhn had stated a great fact when he said that July 10th, 1899, had witnessed the birth of the principle that we now see a living force—the Industrial Workers of the World.

That principle then, as now, was that Socialist Unionism must govern in the shop, instead of the pure and simple tommy-rot that capital and labor are brothers. Comrade Bohn could testify from his recent experience on the road that it is the voices of the S. L. P. that are heard in the vanguard of the genuine labor movement. Brother Kirkpatrick, president of the Metal and Machinery Department of the I. W. W., had told him that wherever he went he always found the S. L. P. men not afraid of the colors of the I. W. W. At the forking of the ways the question was shall we tread the "Volksselzung" path or the path of the Revolution. We chose the right though harder path. We are out in the open today. The speaker agreed with Kuhn that equal attention should be given to both organizations. The I. W. W. has the labor fakirs on the run and they can no longer hide behind the name of Socialism. Vaughan instanced how some of the New York labor fakirs are walking around as if they were wearing Chinese women's shoes. The speaker further said that no better tribute could be paid to Henry Kuhn than by lining up and fighting as he had done, and would continue to do, for the S. L. P.

**Absent Friends.**  
M. D. Fitzgerald responding to the toast: Our Absent Friends said he took it that our absent friends were those who were unable though willing to be present; those too far away, those who like Moyer and Haywood were in prison for well and faithfully serving the cause. Thirty years ago when he first heard of socialism it was expounded by the Justus Schwabs; to-day, thanks to the men like Kuhn the Socialist movement in America is second to none. Speaking for Massachusetts, from which he had recently removed to New York, he could say that there the movement was clear. It had been kept free from all entanglements, its banner clean. Old Massachusetts, always a revolutionary state, would be heard from in the work yet to be done, and the other States, if he might speak for them, were no doubt like the Old Bay State.

#### The Russian Revolution.

The toast: The Russian Revolution was assigned to Dr. A. Levine, who did the subject justice. The news from Russia has been now cheering, again sad. Some were sorely disappointed at the fate of the Duma. The speaker pointed out that Russia is to-day an agricultural country. The wage workers though classconscious are the minority. There the bourgeoisie are indifferent to Constitutional Rights. The workers and the peasants are bearing the brunt of the battle, but due to a long series of historic causes the Russian peasant is a rather crude being. They cannot be easily organized. For organization mass industry is required. But the peasant has set up a cry for more land, and the workers for the product of his toil. Against both, the landlords and the capitalists have lined up with the bureaucracy. His belief was that we shall see it all come to a correct ending. It is well that we extend aid to the revolutionists.

#### The Socialist Republic.

As the hour had grown late Adolph Orange made a brief response to the toast: The Socialist Republic. He said it would be the republic of Peace, Plenty, and Happiness; the time of good will among all men, and he called for three cheers for the goal of all our aims and efforts. The cheers were given with a will.

#### The Reasons Why.

Sam French closed the program with an imitative poem entitled "The Reasons Why," which we won't say anything about except don't fail to read it when it appears in a future issue of The People.

With three cheers for the Socialist Labor Party the Kuhn Banquet passed into history. It was a magnificent, inspiring success.

A collection of the utterances of the Republican papers touching the Roosevelt administration will repay the gathering. It would constitute a complete proof of the "leaners upon government" being, not the Socialists, but the capitalists. They it is to whom "Government" is a Providence.

# The People

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**"UNION" POLITICS**

OAKLAND, CAL., GIVES A SAMPLE OF WHAT THEY MEAN.

Headed by Business Agent Who Is Trying to Enforce a Decree Preventing the Building Trades from Raising Their Wage Scales—The Way the Game Is Manoeuvred.

Oakland, Cal., July 30.—The cry: "No politics in the unions!" is rapidly changing to: "The unions in politics!" The fakirs, who find the economic game slipping through their fingers, are gathering their forces for the political fray. Even the Oakland unions, noted for their conservatism, are suddenly rushing into the game, and that with a spirit attesting that they, for some time, must have been casting longing glances at their successful brothers across the bay.

At the last convention of the California Federation of Labor, when five days (more or less) were consumed in lambasting the political office-holders within the unions, it was Oakland and Los Angeles that lambasted the hardest. The labor politicians were designated everything that is crooked and low and—as was at the time reported in these columns—many wholesome truths were hurled against the gentry. How comes this sudden change?

First of all: Out of Washington the divine oracle hath spoken! "The voice" has hidden the unions IN which there must be NO POLITICS to go OUT INTO POLITICS. The hitherto obscure political aspirants in the Oakland unions have made Sammy their oily sliding board.

Secondly, Oakland has, since the memorable April 18, taken a sudden jump from a little quaker town of goody goodness in repose, into a fair-sized commercial and manufacturing community, with all that that implies. Life, noise, dirt, activity, wealth, poverty, slums, all seemed to rush in at once. In such a community, and particularly, in the present commotion, there ought to be ample room for corruption and graft. In view of these facts is it any wonder that the hitherto rather innocent boys have suddenly become ambitious lab politicians and are commencing to practice stage-strutting in a most charming fashion?

All of the foregoing is prompted by a so-called "convention of the Union Labor Party," held in Germania Hall in this city yesterday afternoon. It was not very much of a thing in or by itself; neither for the wisdom displayed, the enthusiasm exhibited, nor the work done. The speakers declared that it was the purpose of this convention to do the preliminary work necessary, so as to provide the county with a clean ticket for the good of all citizens. The main work consisted in the passing of two resolutions, one on the reasons for the rise on the purpose of this "convention." The principal REASON seemed to be that: "Whereas, Sammy, the imbecile, has now spoken FOR POLITICS; therefore, the unions must once more save the country and particularly Alameda County, Cal.; this time BY politics." The PURPOSE was stated to be to wrench from the hands of the enemy, designated as a Republican machine, with-out a single union card in its pockets, the right it has taken upon itself to put men on a Union Labor Party ticket for union men to vote for.

As productive of this end one president, with power to appoint within three days an executive committee of eleven, five vice-presidents and two secretaries were elected. The chair, on its own bright suggestion, also appointed a sergeant-at-arms. This officer, seemingly not worthy of a chance at higher game, was given a reward of \$5.00 on the spot for the very strenuous labor of restraining a very innocent and overburdened man from indulging in bursts of enthusiasm out of season. As a foreshadowing of further happenings within this "Union Labor Party," it is worth while to state that even at this first division of the spoils, harmony came near losing her equilibrium. Some, either still plodding in the caverns of ancient unionism, or yet smarting under a just levied tax, ventured to insist that a union man ought to do such a service to union labor for the good of the cause. But Mr. Chalfman coolly informed the innocents that this was not unionism, but politics pure and simple.

So this convention adjourned, after having decided to gather at the same place two weeks later at a meeting to ratify what will in the meantime be done by the not yet appointed executive board; the said not-yet-appointed of course, to select the speakers for its next indication.

By the way, this aforementioned all-powerful chairman is E. B. Bohr, the business agent of the Lathers' Union. He has been very active since the memorable April 18 in attempting to enforce the decree of the Building Trades Councill

**THE STORY OF A STRIKE**

(Continued from last week.)

This meeting was laid before a regular meeting, May 23, 1906, where it was shown that it was the will of our members not to open negotiations at this time by a vote of 763 to 17.

On Friday, May 25, it was known positively by the committee that the international agents had received a communication from H. Traiser & Co., the contents of which were not made known to us. Friday evening the committee required to know of Mr. Best if a communication had been received, he answering in the affirmative. We were given to understand by Mr. Best that this letter referred to the strike. We desired it to be made the property of the committee, which was refused. Mr. Strasser admitted later that he purposely abstained himself from the meeting to avoid being questioned.

Saturday, May 26, a letter was brought by Mr. Strasser to H. Abrahams, secretary, as follows:

"After listening to the arguments of the international agents for several days for industrial peace, we have concluded to accept your bill of prices, as amended since May 7, but only under protest. A gross injustice has been done by raising the old bill at this time, for you are well aware that this increase, together with the great increase in the cost of raw materials, is a handicap to every manufacturer in expanding his business, and therefore a handicap to the growth of your union."

"We wish further to state that hereafter the hours of labor, namely from 8 to 12 a. m., and from 1 to 5 p. m., must be strictly enforced in compliance with your constitution."

"Respectfully,  
"Cigar Manufacturers of Boston and Vicinity."

And in conclusion, the committee would state that on Tuesday, May 29, 1906, we were informed by Mr. Strasser that he carried two credentials with him, only one of which was made known to this committee and this organization. The credentials which Mr. Strasser carried secretly, enabled him, according to his statement, to open negotiations with the bosses without the knowledge of your committee or our union.

Your strike committee desires to know what clause or section in our constitution empowers or permits our international president or executive board to appoint and send men upon a secret mission which so closely effects our livelihood and honor.

We respectfully submit this report for your careful consideration, firm in our belief in the intelligence and honor of the members of Union 97, not in the nature of a charge against any one concerned, but as a duty which we believe we owe to all the members of Union 97, whose trust has been reposed in us during this most trying time. Now that the strike is over and successfully brought to a close, we have made known to you facts which we have no longer the right to withhold.

We have during this most critical time that has just passed into history, zealously preserved these facts herein contained from your notice, fearing as we did that if the truth were made known at any previous time that it would have nullified our efforts in your behalf.

We congratulate you upon your complete and early victory, and sincerely thank the members of Union 97 for the earnest support and gentlemanly conduct.

And that the facts contained herein are true, we hereby attest and attach our names.

Signed: Chairman, Leon Greenman; President, James Blyth; Vice-President, Thomas J. Holmes; Joseph Ballam; Clerk, William F. Kinder.

The following is a list of statements made by our arbitrators at the conference with the manufacturers, before and after dinner, as referred to in the report of the strike committee, and which are not mentioned in the report:

Mr. Strasser, in presenting his resolution, said:

"The union had no chance to consider the question properly, owing to the lateness of the hour when the vote was taken, and that there were not twenty-five members in the union that understood the situation. And furthermore, that in my opinion, the vote was illegal because it was taken at such a late hour."

Mr. Strasser's statement was short and sweet, and is as follows:

"In my mind the manufacturers were very fair towards the union. They have

done against the building trades unions raising their wage scale. Who can tell, may be pure and simple unionism and politics pure and simple have some little connection after all?"

Militant.

proved their fairness by not laying off their strippers (the strippers were already laid off in many shops when this statement was made). I agree thoroughly with Mr. Strasser."

After dinner, when the conference was called to order, Mr. Strasser showed his opposition to the strike committee by trying to force them to agree to recommend his resolution to the union, which they refused to do.

After Mr. Strasser, delivered his notorious speech before the manufacturers, the committee congratulated the manufacturers on their success in having such an able defender as Mr. Strasser, who so ably defended the interests of the employers instead of that of the union.

At this juncture Mr. Strasser stated that the committee is incompetent to deal with the matter and that the chairman of the committee was beneath his notice.

At a meeting of the strike committee, Mr. Strasser stated that he never had any use for Union 97, as they have always been rebellious against the international union, as their votes on international matters would prove.

Signed:  
Leon Greenman, Chairman.  
James Blyth, President.  
Thomas J. Holmes, Vice-President.  
Joseph Ballam.  
William F. Kinder, Clerk.

Now let us consider the statements and the charges of our international arbitrators, together with their conduct in our late strike, in an impartial manner, and see what they will lead us up to.

First, Mr. Strasser charges that at the meeting of the union where the bill of prices was adopted, not 10 per cent. of the members were present.

We fear very much for the old man's mental condition. We are inclined to think that all his past usefulness and ability is leaving him as he advances in years, if such a simple mathematical problem as 10 per cent. of 2,000 becomes too difficult a problem for him to solve. The vote to raise the bill of prices was carried by 517 in favor to 235 against. If this is 10 per cent. of the membership we will leave it for you to judge.

Second. He charges that the vote was illegal because it was taken at such a late hour.

Mr. Strasser was present at the meeting where the bill of prices was adopted. Why did he not object on legal grounds to the international union, instead of to the manufacturers? Didn't he know that the manufacturers have no jurisdiction over our laws? We are ready and willing at any time it is required to prove that the vote was legal beyond any doubt.

Third. He charges that there isn't 10 per cent intelligence in Union 97, and that the members are incompetent and incapable of grasping the situation.

This charge can be coupled with the statement he made before the strike committee that he never had any use for Union 97, as they have always been rebellious against the international union.

At this stage a short history of our union would not be out of place.

Union 97, C. M. I. U., was organized May 2, 1882. What were the conditions in our craft then? Manufacturers employed but few hands, there not being 200 cigarmakers in the city. Prices ranging from \$5 to \$12 per 1,000, and not two shops paying alike. When you got a job you would ask your neighbor what they paid and you would make your work regardless of price.

In some shops you sometimes got cigars for your pay.

On above date, 13 men met at 176 Tremont street, and chipped in sufficient to pay for a charter. Times were hard and the pioneers took their livelihood in their hands, nevertheless they continued to build the structure they started.

A bill of prices was presented to the employers in 1886, and we succeeded in establishing a uniform scale.

We passed a law compelling each president to appoint a label committee upon his election.

Our agitation for the blue label has been continuous since the day we got our charter. This agitation has cost us from \$6 to \$8 per member each year for local advertising.

We issued the call for the formation of the New England conference, as well as for the state branch, A. F. of L.

We have donated to every strike that has taken place of our own or any other craft, amounting far up into thousands of dollars.

We sent to New York \$14,000, and to the miners \$6,000 (more than many international unions sent).

Nor did we forget the engineers of Great Britain, nor the members of our craft in London, Eng.

Label agitation costs us at least \$10,000 a year.

As the result of our labors and generosity we now have the bill of prices that you recently voted on, and 2,000 members working on those jobs.

(To Be Continued Next Week.)

**COLORADO S. L. P.**

DECLARES IN FAVOR OF WM. D. HAYWOOD FOR GOVERNOR.

Rallies to His Support as the Upholder of Socialism and Industrial Unionism  
—Conditions in The State Teach The Necessity of Socialist Unity, Says the S. E. C.

The following copy of a letter addressed by the State Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party of Colorado, to Wm. D. Haywood, chairman of the Chicago I. W. W. convention, and Socialist party nominee for Governor, is self-explanatory:

Grand Junction, Colo., July 1906.  
Wm. D. Haywood, Ada County Jail,  
Boise, Idaho.

Dear Comrade:—At a regular meeting of Section Mesa County, Socialist Labor Party, held in Grand Junction, Colorado, July 15th, 1906, the leading question before the house was, "How can we manage to support Wm. D. Haywood for Governor of Colorado?"

As you are not a member of the Socialist Labor Party, you would have no right to accept our nomination, besides we could not give you our nomination and be true to our Party; and, as loyal members of the Socialist Labor Party, we cannot support the candidate of any other party, but as it was the desire of the Section to support you, the how to do it was referred to the State Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party that met Thursday evening, July 15th.

At the above named meeting it was decided that we should be loyal to our class interests, regardless of our party affiliations; the capitalists have drawn the line and true revolutionists never look for half way ground on which to stand—they know their duty and there is no exception to the rule in this case.

While you are not a member of our political party, you are our comrade and brother as you are not only a member, but a leader of our Industrial Union, a loyal fighter for our class, the working class, and now in an Idaho Battalions the victim of a foul plot of the capitalist class, not that the capitalist class have anything against you more than any other man, but it is the principle you stand for that the capitalist class are trying to crush, and the principle you stand for (Socialism and Industrial Unionism) we will defend.

There is no time to change our Party constitution so that we could nominate you on our State ticket; besides there is no time for changing your party constitution so that you could accept our nomination and we know not what the Socialist party comrades in this State would do if you were a member of our party and our candidate for Governor, neither do we care, it concerns us not; to do our duty and do it now is the only thing that concerns us.

Finding that the working class has developed to such a stage that legal enactments fail to check or suppress its development, but on the contrary, have brought on an acute manifestation of the class struggle, they have entered into a barbarous guerrilla warfare against the working class, resorting to kidnapping and murder.

The working class, true to its historical mission, has developed principally along intellectual lines and wages its fight with civilized methods, i. e., with intelligence for their forces and the ballot for their weapon; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the Industrial Workers of the World, in mass meeting assembled, ask no favors or concessions, make no prayer for mercy, but warn the capitalist class that we are prepared to meet them on either the intellectual or physical field and demand that they cease their barbarous, guerrilla and murderous methods, and that our Comrades Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone be given at once a fair and impartial trial or be released on reasonable bail pending their trial.

Failing to heed this warning or to comply with this demand, retributive justice shall be meted out to them, measure for measure, for all the brutalities they have perpetrated and will perpetrate in the coming revolution. And as final, we demand the unconditional surrender of the capitalist class and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the governors of Colorado and Idaho, Judge Frank J. Smith of Caldwell, Idaho, and to the press.

W. W. Cox, Chairman,  
Jos. Scheidler, Secretary.

**DEBS IN ST. LOUIS**

(Continued from page one.)

nomical and political field; and, in this way, the working class will learn to rely upon itself, instead of some self-imposed leader.

At the close he said: "If you want a place in history in letters that do not blot out, get off the old rotten hook, the A. F. of L., and help to man the modern battleship, the I. W. W."

The fight that will ensue will claim its victims and martyrs, but the I. W. W. will look to the East and see the sunrise of human brotherhood, a world of scintillating rays of joy and happiness."

The following resolutions on the Colorado-Idaho outrages were presented and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, In every industrial struggle of the classes, the manifestations of the struggle take on a more or less brutal form, according to the legal enactments of the class in power.

If the legal enactments are such as to favor the free development of the incoming class there will be no brutalities perpetrated in the overthrow of the old class, but if the legal enactments of the class in power are such as to retard or suppress the free development of the incoming class until forbearance ceases to be a virtue, then forceable revolution, with all its concomitants—ignorance, murder and rapine—takes place.

When the feudal Bourbon barons were in power in the United States, they placed every legal enactment that they could devise in the pathway of the oncoming capitalistic system with the result that it cost a million lives and the horrors of a Libby Prison to remove the obstruction to capitalism. But as soon as feudalism was overthrown, the capitalist class made such legal enactments that the capitalist system made great strides.

In their ignorance they failed to see that every system held the germ of its own negation, and that this negation developed and grew in equal degree to its own development.

The capitalist class has awakened to the fact that a stage has been reached where the antagonisms of capitalism manifest themselves very forcibly, and in their ignorance, like Malaprop, are trying "to sweep back the waves into the sea."

Finding that the working class has developed to such a stage that legal enactments fail to check or suppress its development, but on the contrary, have brought on an acute manifestation of the class struggle, they have entered into a barbarous guerrilla warfare against the working class, resorting to kidnapping and murder.

The working class, true to its historical mission, has developed principally along intellectual lines and wages its fight with civilized methods, i. e., with intelligence for their forces and the ballot for their weapon; therefore, be it

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W. W. Cox, Chairman,  
Jos. Scheidler, Secretary.

we know the material it is made of, we have every reason to believe that the majority of our Party membership will endorse the stand we have taken; for, as soon as the election is over, we will again unite with the Party of our choice, the Party that stands as one man for Socialism and Industrial Unionism, the Socialist Labor Party. We call attention

## WEEKLY PEOPLE

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED  
STATES:

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,584
In 1900	34,191
In 1904	34,172

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Aim at something great; aim at  
things which are difficult. Do not pare  
down your undertaking to what you  
can hope to see successful in the next  
few years, or in the years of your own  
life.

JOHN STUART MILL.

## TRUMPET BLAST NO. 2.

A conversation took place, shortly before the dissolution of the Duma, between a landlord and Aladdin, the peasant leader of the Group of Toil. The landlord said that the Group of Toil meant to take land without paying for it. Aladdin spurned the charge asking: "Are we robbers?" "Well then," replied the landlord, "how about that property of mine in Cherson, which Catherine II gave to my great-grandfather?" "Ah," rejoined Aladdin, "for lands which your ancestors acquired without expense, the nation will pay nothing in resuming control of them. You will lose your property without indemnity. Justice wills it."

Elemental justice dictates that what is got for nothing deserves no indemnification. Doubly elemental justice commands that what is got by violence, whether the violence be committed directly or indirectly by a Catherine II, or any other class ruler, not only deserves no indemnification, but the holder, being a holder of stolen property and an abettor of crime, may thank his stars if he is not punished. What is true of land is true of all wealth, all wealth being the yield of land. What is true of land is, consequently, true of capital, capital being only a portion of wealth, that portion that is used for producing more wealth.

The capital of the country to-day partakes essentially of the ethic quality of land, seized by a Catherine II and bestowed upon the henchmen of her rule of rapine. Capital is the accumulated plunder levied upon the working class by the capitalist class. Even if the "original accumulation" with which the capitalist starts on his plundering career is not, as it is in 99,999 cases out of 1,000,000, the fruit of some act of fraud or violence, even then the capitalist has long consumed it with his wives and fellow debauchees. What to-day he holds, whether for further consumption, or as capital for production, is held, in the language of the Russian leader of the Group of Toil, "without expense," and, again, in the language of this spokesman of the disinherited class of Russia, for such property "the nation will pay nothing in resuming control. Justice wills it."

The first trumpet blast from the Russian revolutionary camp announced: "Whose the sweat, his the property." This second trumpet blast matches and supplements the first. These trumpet blasts that will be heard the world round, and will raise a gale before which the walls of the capitalist Jericho will crumble like ashes.

## DISTRACTED MISSIONARIES.

That the capitalist is a missionary, a perambulating lump of benevolence, he has so often told us that we should finally believe it. Not, however, until the National Association of Employing Lithographers came out this week with its pronouncement upon the wages of its employees, and the New York "Times" undertook to popularize the information contained in the pronouncement, has the fact become clear that the capitalist missionary is more than a fair weather affair. His predicament is that of a missionary among cannibals and blood-thirsty heathens. Before him is the alternative—either allow himself to be turned into missionary, Hamburger steaks for the greater glory of God, or prove untrue to his great calling, and run away from danger.

The National Association of Employing Lithographers is there for the express and sole purpose of promoting efficiency and skill among lithographers. Its mission is to be the Providence of the artist struggling to the presence of the Muse. "Profits," "dividends," these are but side-matters, as much as food and raiment are only incidental necessities to the missionary's labors. True to its loyalty, disinterested and half-sacrificing principles, the Association is just shocked

at the idea of skillful and efficient workers being held down to the pittance paid to the skill-less and inefficient. Obviously such a process nips thrift and industry in the very bud; it hamstrings incentive. What is in the Association, groping after radiant Justice, to do? Raise the wages of the skill-less and inefficient so that, by paying such higher wages to these, the skillful and efficient may receive their just reward! That would be to encourage skilllessness and inefficiency. Human nature, which, according to all missionary juntas, always tends downward, would simply be demoralized. It would be playing into the hands of the one-time superstition about "human equality," a vestige of which is still seen in that other superstition "One man, one vote." In many and devious ways have the capitalist missionaries been doing missionary work to correct that evil. What incentive can there be for any one to become a millionaire, and running fast automobiles and faster women, if a Corey, or a Schwab, have no more votes than a dull and inefficient workingman with no bank account or automobiles to his name, and only one wife? Obviously such a practice is keeping the most skillful down to the level of the dullest, obviously that is "setting the pace of the squadron" to the pace of the "slowest horse." Obviously that is wrong; the Coreys and Schwabs should have as many votes as they have dollars, the workingman as few votes as he has no dollars. Clear as this principle is, it requires delicate handling by the Association missionaries. If the point is pressed too close it may give rise to impudent questions on the part of "dull and inefficient" workingmen. They may ask, If skillfulness and efficiency are to determine income, by what right do the cigarette-fond, shallow chested, narrow-browed brats of the capitalist missionaries draw dividends upon stock at the identical rate of the most hustling of missionaries? By what right does a Thaw, locked up in murderers' row, draw dividends on coal mines at a rate equal with Henry Clay Frick? These bothersome questions. They indicate quite strongly the dread alternative before the capitalist missionary—if there is to be pro rata wages, according to skill and efficiency, consequently, also pro rata privileges at the hustings, then there would also have to be pro rata clipping of coupons. The former would promote missionarydom, the latter would set it hiding into dark corners.

Enough has here been said to indicate the dilemma that the National Association of Employing Lithographers are in, in pursuit of their self-sacrificing missionary calling. Whose heart is so flinty as not to go out to these sorely beset missionary dears,—or to the missionary press that sings their woes?

## YONDER AND HERE.

A German Trades Union exchange, "Die Einigkeit," of the 9th of last June, contains an address, delivered in Paris in February of this year by Dr. Michels, a passage of which, narrating a certain incident that happened recently in Germany, vividly recalls another incident that happened in this city fourteen years ago.

The passage narrating the incident in Germany is this:

"Although Germany is the land of many small parties, an inheritance of the system of small principalities, yet is the tendency unmistakable among these bourgeois parties to pull together. Their special features run into one another, preserving only the one striking feature of opposition to the revolutionary proletariat, or to the proletariat that they take for revolutionary. This feature appears with special distinctness at elections. It may be literally said that they are thoroughly ruled by the common enmity of all bourgeois parties towards the Labor party. Allow me to take two illustrations from an ample quarry furnished by the last elections for the Reichstag. We have in Germany also an anti-Semitic party called to life for the express purpose of fighting the Jews. Now, then, when the supplementary elections came on, the spectacle was seen of even Rabbis advising their faithful from the pulpit to cast their vote for the anti-Semitic, against the Social Democratic candidate. At the same time, and inversely, the anti-Semites of Frankfort on the Main decided to plump their votes for a Jewish Liberal in order to keep out his Social Democratic opponent. Thus we see the anti-Semites drop their hostility to the Jews and the Jews their defensive opposition to the anti-Semites when the issue is to down the Social Democracy, as the representatives of the Working Class."

The New York incident occurred during the campaign of 1892. There were three candidates running for State Senator in the Yorkville district—Joseph Cantor, a Democrat, who just previously had uproariously applauded Gov. Flower for helping the railroad companies break the 10-hour law by pouring the militia of the whole State into Buffalo upon the necks of the switchmen, on strike to uphold that law; Moe Cohen, Republican candi-

date, but Trades Unionist and member of Gompers's Cigar Makers' Union; and third, Aaron Henry, the candidate of the Socialist Labor Party, also a Trades Unionist, and also a member of the said Gompers's Cigar Makers' Union. Now, then, at that election, Samuel Gompers, the President of the American Federation of Labor, and presumably the representative of workingmen in general, of Trades Unionists in particular, specifically picked out Cantor for endorsement by a letter addressed to Cantor and published over Gompers's official signature in the then Tammany paper the "Daily News," saying: "If anyone states that you (Cantor) are an enemy of the working class he states what is not true."

Being shown one night to his room in a country hotel and finding there only a sputtering tallow candle lighted, Mark Twain turned to the waiter with the request to bring him another candle to see the first one by. The sputtering candle of Rabbis, in one place, recommending their faithful to vote for an anti-Semitic candidate, and of anti-Semites, in another place, deciding to vote for a Jewish candidate in order to defeat the Social Democratic candidate, lights up the sputtering candle of the craft Unionist Gompers, and now Vice-President of Belmont's Civic Federation, endorsing a pronounced foe of Working Class aspiration in order to defeat the Socialist Labor Party candidate and also the Republican candidate, both of whom were Trades Unionists; and vice versa, the sputtering candle of Gompers's action lights up the sputtering candle of the German bourgeois Rabbis and anti-Semites.

## "GREAT BARGAINS."

An Expert Clerk Tells What They  
Really Are.

Hurleyville, N. Y., August 8.—The New York "Evening Journal" of July 28th contains an editorial of advice to its readers, pertaining to "Great Bargains in the Stores at this Season." For a newspaper expressing the aspirations of the small dealer, constantly picturing the small business man and the common people in the grasp of the Trust, this editorial comes with bad grace, to say the least. The stores and others that pay fabulous sums to Mr. Hearst for their advertisements are the very ones that constantly hold the small dealer and the common people in their grasp. Barefaced hypocrisy!

By their own words shall they be judged.

## THEOLOGY IN SOCIALISM

What a grand mission the Store and Office Workers' Union of the Industrial Workers of the World have to perform. With a strong organization of store and office workers, the crookedness of the Hearst-reform-hypocrisy-small-dealer-movement can be exposed effectively so that the working class may come to its own.

The Daily People has on more than one occasion demonstrated the uselessness of the capitalist class, and that the working class not only produces all the wealth but manages and directs our industries as well. Here is another case in point: this editorial advertisement appeared in the Sunday World of May 20th this year and speaks for itself:

"Henry Siegel says: 'The 14th Street Store is making sweeping progress.'

"Mr. Siegel returned from Europe the other day. Soon after he visited the 14th Street Store. Having had many years of experience, and being President of this and three other department stores—splendid tributes to the genius of management—Mr. Siegel is naturally a skilled and keen observer, a thorough judge of what constitutes the right kind of store. Before Mr. Siegel left for Europe, he said: 'Push business! Do things!' And so, after an absence of some weeks, he went through the store the other day, wide-eyed for improvements or faults. He did not miss a single department, did not overlook a single feature. It was not yet eleven o'clock in the morning. The store was very busy. There were crowds of eager customers in practically every department.

"The store was cool, bright as a newly minted gold coin, and most refreshing to the eye and senses. There was a well-defined atmosphere of activity—the kind that makes you feel enthusiastic, makes you realize that you are very much interested. When Mr. Siegel returned to his office after his tour of inspection he said to those he had summoned: 'I want to congratulate you on what you have done during my absence. Much has been accomplished. The store is very attractive; the arrangement of the merchandise is good. There is excellent system. The daily sales reports show that the store is making sweeping progress. You have done even better than I expected. Good! Keep it up!'

Clerk.

Rockefeller recommends to his Sunday school class "love for the institutions of the nation." By "nation" Rockefeller means his own capitalist class; by "institutions" he means those opportunities by which that class can suck up the people's substance. Just such a "nation" and just such "institutions" did the Czar have in mind when, what he considered his Sunday school, the Duma, was made to take the oath of "loyalty to the Autocrat of all the Russias," as the only means to promote the nation's welfare. The Czar's Sunday school bolted. So will Rockefellers.

Lord Rothschild is of the opinion that, if Roosevelt runs for President, he will be elected. My lord now only needs to pull in advance the wires which he will pull in case of Roosevelt's nomination, and have him nominated and accept the nomination.

Trouble is gathering over the head of the "Wall Street Journal." First individual Catholic proletarians are protesting against the "Wall Street Journal's" theory that the Catholic proletariat can be swayed by Catholic labor-skimmers against Socialism. Now, Spain, arch-Catholic Spain, is knocking the "Wall Street Journal" from another side. Papal action to the contrary, the Spanish Government insists upon its action in denying the right of the clergy to refuse burial in consecrated ground to those married by the civil form only. The "Wall Street Journal" and its capitalist owners will find they lean on a broken reed if they expect Catholic masses to be run by gowned representatives of capitalism.

Harry Thaw, the slayer of White, now in the Tombs, drinks wine. What? And what about prison rules?—His physician prescribed wine to him. Would it be fair to have prison rules that go counter to a physician's prescription?

Attorney and Counsellor at Law Hawley, the associate of the disreputable McParland and the self-confessed murderer Orchard, in the prosecution of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, has suddenly been seized with a cramp of the "Constitution and the laws of the United States." After having ridden roughshod over these on the back of the mags McParland and Orchard, he is now out with a long letter in the "Idaho Daily Statesman" in which he seeks to justify the indecent postponement of the trial of these three innocent men on the ground of "United States Statute and decisions."

power the superstructure. As in feudal times the functions of general and judge, governmental or political functions, were the attribute of LANDED PROPERTY, so to-day, in capitalist times, the function of government, or political leadership, is the attribute of CAPITAL. Nor does the Devil's passage, quoted by Mr. McNabb, to the effect that it is the historic mission of the proletariat "ORGANIZED AND DISCIPLINED IN THE VERY MECHANISM OF CAPITALIST PRODUCTION," to proceed to wrest "FIRST OF ALL" the political power of its adversaries, remotely affect the principle held by the Unity Conference, least of all does it substantiate Mr. McNabb's topsy-turvy contention that "the whole effort of Capital" is put forth to show that it is owing to the possession of the powers of government that the capitalists are enabled to exploit the working class. Indeed, the passages that precede and follow the passage quoted by Mr. McNabb, and which appears in Devil's preface to "The People's Marx," refute any such absurd contention. For instance, on page 18 of Devil's preface (International Library edition, 1900) this passage occurs: "Man is dominated by the material conditions of life, and these conditions, and therefore the mode of production, have determined"—what?—"have determined and will determine"—what?—"human customs, ethics and INSTITUTIONS—social, economic, POLITICAL AND JUDICIAL." This is sound. No sane reasoner can construct out of this the theory that that which DETERMINES something else is effect, and that which IS DETERMINED is cause. The passage, quoted by Mr. McNabb to confirm his theory that not the possession of economic power, but the possession of political power is the cause of capitalist exploitation, is a passage that concerns itself, not with the theoretic, but clearly with the tactical part of the Movement only. That passage, like the other passage that Mr. McNabb quotes from Kautsky's "Social Revolution" to the effect that the measures that "proceed from the class which has been economically oppressed and who have now captured political power" are "the results of revolution,"—these passages state an obvious thing, obvious wherever society has attained the political-parliamentary stage. The obvious thing that these passages state is the necessity of the political movement in all such countries in order to give a chance to the civilized methods of dispute, in order to give a chance to the peaceful solution of the Social Question. Obviously the theory none will gainsay that "once the proletariat is in possession of the political power," not Marx is quoted, but someone else—Deville. Affadavits are not lobsters. Deville is not Marx. Mr. McNabb defaults in his promise. This unbecoming trick is serious enough. But Mr. McNabb's Cause is so desperate that it indulges in a trick within a trick. The passage quoted from Deville as a "comprehensive summary" of the Marxian position in no way bears out Mr. McNabb's contention, in no way affects the position taken by the Unity Conference. Indeed, Deville was too intelligent and honorable a man to summarize Marx with such a caricature of Marxism in general, of the materialist conception of society in particular, as that, not the economic, but the political power is the root of capitalist exploitation.

As to Marx's own views upon the subject they are summarized by himself in the passage: "It is not because he is a leader in industry that a man is a capitalist; on the contrary, he is a leader of industry because he is a capitalist. The leadership of industry is an attribute of capital, JUST AS IN FEUDAL TIMES THE FUNCTIONS OF A GENERAL AND JUDGE WERE ATTRIBUTED TO LANDED PROPERTY." (Capital, Swan Sonnenschein & Co. edition of 1896, p. 322, lines 4-9.) The economic power, that is, the ownership of the necessities of production, acquired either through the mysticism of theocracy, or the mailed hand of feudalism, or the chicanery, coupled with the brute force, of capitalism, ever has been the foundation upon which class government was and is planted, and from which its political filigree are the varying reflections. It does not follow from this that the resulting class government, or political power, is a mere ornament. The fact must never be lost sight of by the intellectually honest seeker for truth that there is no effect imaginable which, in turn, does not react back upon its cause, and thereby intensify it. The intensification of its cause by the reacting effect is so constant a process of evolution, in society as well as in nature, that the superficial observer is often duped by appearances. To distinguish actual cause from reacting effect is the power that distinguishes the scientist from the quack. The possession of the powers of government is the result of the possession of capital; this result, however, reacts back upon its cause, and thus reacting protests, incites and stimulates it. It is the distinct contribution of Marxism to social science that it recognizes and proves economic power to be the basis, government or political

and not the economic power is the groundwork of exploitation; obviously neither the Devil nor the Kautsky quotation even remotely purport to deny the necessity of the economic organization of the working class to insure the success of its political triumph; least of all do these quotations justify "neutrality" towards the economic movement, or pure and simple political Socialism.

The trick within the trick, indulged in by Mr. McNabb, of mentioning an authority and then quoting someone else, is to make quotations that are wholly irrelevant to the subject under discussion, or to the contention of which the quotation is heralded as proof.

King Solomon threw, many hundred years in advance, both Sapho and the convivial Anacreon into the shade with a song to one of his 900 sweethearts. It is an impassioned, erotic ode. He dilates upon her hair as a "flock of goats that appear from Mount Gilde"; upon her eyes like "doves' eyes within her locks"; upon her teeth like a "flock of horn sheep which come up from the washing"; upon her lips like a "thread of scarlet"; upon her temples like a "piece of pomegranate" within her locks; upon her neck like a "tower of David, builded for an armory, wherein there hang a thousand bucklers, all shields of mighty men"; upon her "two breasts like two young roes that are twins, which feed among the lilies"; and, in closing transports, he prays his paramour to admit him to the garden of her charms, and invokes the winds to fan him in that garden. The song is quoted in full in the King James version of the Bible as chapter 4 of the "Song of Solomon," and is published in support of the heading: "Christ setteth forth the graces of the church. He sheweth his love for her. The church prayeth to be made fit for his presence."

Not Marx, and not Deville, nor even Kautsky, is the authority or model for Mr. McNabb. The gentleman's authority are the compilers of the King James version of the Bible, who produce texts wholly irrelevant to headings.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year.



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

UNCLE SAM—Tis getting worse and worse. More and more men out of work; larger and larger failures; more and more suicides; ever more misery. I wonder how long the people will put up with this nuisance of capitalism.

BROTHER JONATHAN—You and all Socialists are enlisted in a ridiculous campaign. You want to change the laws of nature. You can't do it. All these evils you complain of are natural.

U. S.—Are they more "natural" than for microbes to kill?

B. J.—No.

U. S.—And yet you were running around wild a few years ago when some cholera ships arrived in port, to get muriatic acid to counteract the natural effect of the microbe. Are these social ills more "natural" than that lightning should burn up the house it strikes?

B. J.—No.

U. S.—And yet you have invested in lightning rods to counteract the effect of nature. Are these social ills more "natural" than those our forefathers were afflicted with under King George?

B. J.—No.

U. S.—And yet you applaud every Fourth of July the work of our fathers in abating the "natural" effect of the King George nuisance. Now, please plain why, if all these things were less "natural" than the social evils complained about, and if, as you say, it was not ridiculous to enter a campaign against them, it suddenly became ridiculous for the Socialists to do against existing social ills.

B. J.—Well, hem, you see—

U. S.—Yes, I see. I see that you don't know what you are talking about. There was a time in the history of man when disease, pestilence and famine, thunder bolts, hurricanes and tempests were looked upon as heavenly visitations, as punishments sent from above, which to oppose was impious.

B. J.—People then were very ignorant and superstitious.

U. S.—Yes, ignorant and superstitious. As fast as they overcame their ignorance and outgrew their superstition they cared not a rap whence these evils came and they went about guarding against them.

B. J.—Of course.

U. S.—Subsequently we find a period in the history of man when he bowed down reverently before all the afflictions

## CORRESPONDENCE

SUBSCRIBERS WHO PREFER TO APPEAR IN PRINT UNDER AN ASSUME NAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICATIONS, BEING THEIR OWN SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. NONE OTHER WILL BE RECOGNIZED.

## LAWSON REPUDIATED.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—We, the members of L. U. 297, I. W. W., of New York City, Pa., request the use of your columns to officially and effectively correct the impression, that we have or are endeavoring to secure the services of Thos. W. Lawson as a speaker on Labor Day or any other day.

A Mr. White of this city, who is not a member of the I. W. W., wrote to Mr. Lawson and then permitted a New Castle daily paper to misstate his intentions. Trusting this will place us in the right light, we beg to remain,

Respectfully yours,  
Members Local No. 297.  
T. S. Barnes, Sec.

## SELF-EXPLANATORY.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—In the Weekly People of August 4 under heading, "Self-Explanatory," appears a communication from former Comrade C. A. V. Kemp, of Toronto, in which he explains his position and former Section Toronto's position to the members of Section London and especially to the readers of The People, and says that "we will not have to start washing out a lot more dirty linen," which would give the impression that in the past the Socialist Labor Party of Canada had washed dirty linen. Now, in answer to former Comrade Kemp and all other former members of the Socialist Labor Party in Toronto and elsewhere, I wish to say that the Socialist Labor Party of Canada is an organization with a platform and constitution which fully provides for any and all differences of opinion, which may, from time to time, arise either from rulings given by their National Executive Committee or in their respective Sections; and such differences of opinion should never be styled dirty linen. Neither should the members of any Section feel hurt if the N. E. C. decides that they are wrong, but such Section should exhaust all avenues laid down in their constitution to have what they consider a correct interpretation of any clause therein, then abide by the ruling of the party's decision. Hoping that the former members of Section Toronto will soon again be members of the I. L. P. of Canada, I remain,

Fraternally yours,  
F. Hazelgrave,  
London, Ont., August 3.

## A COLORADO-IDAHO AGITATION FUND.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Herewith find P. O. money order for \$5.00 to start an agitation fund, to be used exclusively in the States of Colorado and Idaho to expose the Moyar-Haywood outrage to the working class. Permit me to suggest that an appeal be made to the comrades and sympathizers or a fund to place every available speaker in that field. This is the chance of our lives to open the eyes of the wage slave, and to rally them at the ballot box in one solid phalanx. It is to be hoped that every comrade will give as much as is possible can. NOW TO WORK FOR LIBERTY AND THE FRUITS OF OUR TOLL.

Yours for the revolution,  
Herbert T. Shaw,  
Tonopah, Nev., July 24.

AS TO THE HAYWOOD NOMINATION.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Please allow me space in our press to express my views on the action of the S. E. C. of Colorado in reference to the candidate for Governor, Wm. D. Haywood, nominated by the Socialist party.

Section Mesa County, Socialist Labor Party, wants to support, in the coming election, Wm. D. Haywood. They asked the Colorado S. E. C. how they could do it when the Socialist Labor Party constitution says they can't. The S. E. C. tells them to withdraw from the Socialist Labor Party till after the election, then rejoin the Party again.

I could not believe that I read it correctly, so I reread the S. E. C. report in this morning's People, signed "State Executive Committee, Socialist Labor Party, S. B. Hutchinson, State Sec." again.

The Colorado comrades have put the wrong construction on the constitution. If there were no other ways to meet emergencies than that offered by Colorado comrades, the Socialist Labor Party would then not be an up-to-date political party, but there are other ways of breaking the iron-clad constitution of the Socialist Labor Party. Read page 19. Art. XI, Sec. 1, will tell you how to do it. The framers of the laws to govern a class conscious political party (the Socialist Labor Party), foresaw just such emergencies, and made provision for them:—"This con-

sitution may be amended by the National Convention or by a general vote." Then read the platform on page 22.

If the advice of the Colorado State Executive Committee is correct, then Socialists could withdraw from the Party, with the knowledge and consent of the same, anytime they wanted to do anything that the Party forbids; then rejoin the Party again as soon as the ax was ground. On the same line of reasoning, I might say that a religious person holding church membership and wishing to violate the religious laws, would simply resign, satisfy his desire, then rejoin the church. What would a Socialist say to such a proceeding? What will the opponents of Socialism, and of the Socialist Labor Party, in particular, say? Will it not be to laugh?

Comrades of Colorado, I would advise you to proceed along proper lines. State your situation to the National Executive Committee, asking the setting aside of that part of the law which would be detrimental to Socialism and Justice, so that you can come before the world and say "we voted for and elected Wm. D. Haywood, Governor of the State of Colorado, in 1906 and we voted as S. L. P. men, while he was nominated by the Socialist party." Work for unity of the whole working class politically and economically.—Necessity knows no law.

R. Berdan:  
Paterson, N. J., August 6.

## A QUESTION TO BRUCKER.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Have just finished reading A. Brucker's articles on the French Labor Movement, and would like to ask him how the French and Belgian workers manage to speculate on the Stock Exchange. If they don't, are the prices quoted in Le Peuple and L'Humanité just put in to fill up space?

R. M. Donald:  
Glasgow, Scotland, 14 Apsley Place, July 27.

## A GOOD SYSTEM OF AGITATION.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—A year or so ago I worked in a shop employing about fifty men, and I made use of the following system of agitation: Having secured a stock of literature consisting of a half dozen copies of "John Mitchell Exposed" and several copies each of "Trades Unionism in the United States," "What Means This Strike?" "The Burning Question of Trades Unionism," and "Two Pages from Roman History," I made a list of six of the most intelligent and open-minded of my shopmates and handed them first "John Mitchell Exposed," with a request to read it, and I would like to have their opinion of the work, and to return the same to me when they had done so. As each one returned his copy of "John Mitchell" and gave his impressions, which were invariably those of surprise at, and condemnation of, the infamy of the "little tin labor god" of the capitalists, I crossed the man's name off the "John Mitchell" list and handed him "Trades Unionism in the United States," entering his name on that list, and so on. The men were interested, and in a few weeks several of them had gone through the entire course and I was placing new names on the lists. About this time I left the field of my labors, securing a better-paying position elsewhere, or I would have had, in due time, the entire force of the shop taking the course. As it was, I had the immense satisfaction of seeing one of my graduates pitch into a bogus Socialist who worked there and make him look like seven cents, and having several of them go to the first Industrial Union meeting held in this city. A short time ago I also heard of the former almost getting himself into trouble because, hitting the war-trail hot after labor fakir scalps, he was exposing a fakir in our union with whose particular crookedness he was converant. The fakir prepared to fall on the daring one with all his weight and the entire fakir machinery to crush him; but after taking that course in the shop, my friend was too cuning a warrior to let the fakir have that satisfaction just then and he got out of the scrape nicely. I know, however, that he has not washed the war-paint off and that the fakir will one day hear the long whoop from him and plenty more of us, that will signify their finish. Moral: A word to the wise is sufficient.

Workingman,  
Long Island City, N. Y., August 8.

## THINK TIME IS WASTED—WE DON'T, WHILE IGNORANCE AND BAD REASONING PREVAIL.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I see in to-day's People an answer to Mr. Winfield McNabb, a pure and

simple political Socialist. I am surprised the editor wastes time and space with this genre. The pure and simple politicals were answered for all time by the foremost workingmen and thinkers of their own party, men like Debs, Haywood, Sherman, etc., launching the Industrial Workers of the World. And the plain and common sense rank and file answer them continually by joining in hundreds and thousands the I. W. W. all over the country. The pure and simple political Socialists will disappear with the pure and simple economic A. F. of L.

The intellectual who quotes Marx in support of pure and simplism deserves no more answering than would the man who would quote Copernicus in support of the theory that day follows night because the sun turns round and not the earth. In point of fact, there are no more two Socialist parties in the United States. All that think and feel right, are with us, and we are with them. The others are through selfishness or ignorance with the A. F. of L.

Victor H. Kopald:  
New York, August 7.

## INTENDED AS A REMINDER.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Now that "Poor Richard" has started a discussion on having a system in everything, it might be well to state that a more emphatic one than he mentions should be worked out. Going down to the lower levels of one's pocket and hoisting therefrom a cent a day is well for those who contribute anyway, but it must be true that there are many party members throughout the country who seldom give a few cents and many who never do contribute anything whatever for support of headquarters, for sections or anything else. A look at headquarters' books will show for the most part the same names on the donation list all the year through. The same can be said of the S. E. C. and Agitation Funds. The same ones supporting all those funds. Each monthly report is almost a counterpart of the other. Fifty cents to \$10 donations. Verify the Socialist movement is a sacrifice. I say to the indifferent comrades it's unfair.

Some comrades seem to think the Socialist Labor Party will be overwhelmed with calls for funds. No wonder. More donations and smaller ones is what is needed and a system that will have the delinquents to the surface. Had this been the case The People and all other debts would have been paid long ago. To members who can still jingle their wages Saturday night and maintain their Sunday recreations and who do not remember the Socialist Labor Party and its necessary funds these lines are intended as a reminder.

E. Rounier:  
Chinese Camp, Cal., August 5.

## A CATHOLIC PROTEST AGAINST "THE WALL-STREET JOURNAL."

Chicago, Ill., City Hall, August 5, 1906.

To the Editor of the Weekly People—

My dear Sir:—The article appearing in "The Wall Street Journal" headed, "Anti-Socialist Forces," is away off as far as I am concerned, and I AM a Catholic, all belonging to me—father, mother, sisters, brothers, uncles, aunts, nephews, nieces, are Catholics; one uncle a famous parish priest in Ireland. Many of my relations are sisters of charity, Christian brothers, and priests in Ireland and here. My wife's people are of the same church; all our children go to the parochial school of our parish and are taught by the dear nuns. My children's names are: Erin, after Ireland, Robert Emmet, after Ireland's beheaded and heroic martyr, Rose O'Donnell, after the daughter of one of the last of Ireland's exiled kings, and General Sarafeld, after Ireland's famous General and defender of Limerick. Yes, the above are the names of my four young Irish American children, whom just now came in from church, where they prayed with their mother and myself; yes, and their grandmother—my mother—who is here to visit us from Catholic Clare in Ireland.

I am a Catholic and an Irishman, my people were hung, drawn and quartered by murdering marauders under capitalist governments—because of their love for their religion and their country. There was not a corporal's guard of my people left—one, a bishop, was also murdered.

I was taught for ten years at the Christian brothers' schools in Ennistymon, Clare, Ireland. Priests, when on furlough or leave of absence, have stayed for week at my house; and this moment I would willingly die—if it were possible—and glory in the death—to save Catholic Ireland, yes, or to lift the cross from off the shoulders of the poor Nazarene who died in Calvary for men, and would to God I could, also, lift the cross—that accursed capitalist cross—from the backs of every poor man, woman and child in the world. Again I say, I am a Catholic, I take my prayers from Rome without a murmur. Two Popes I have never prayed for, in fact, I cursed—Adrian and Alexander—for "selling" Ireland. I ask no forgiveness for this, I

am good a Catholic and a truer and more loving Irishman to Ireland, than any Wall street man living or dead. Still, I am a Revolutionary Socialist in heart and soul. If I was anything else, I would not be consistent. All good and true Irishman who were gibbeted, jailed and exiled, were Revolutionists. They tried to free Ireland—God bless them. Had they been living now they would be Socialists trying to free the world from the slavery of the capitalist's hell. How an Irishman can be anything else, but for freedom and Revolution, is the deepest mystery to me, except it is caused by wrong teachings.

I am sincerely sorry that my church is being used by a lot of blood thirsty money sharks to stand between them and Socialism—to stand between the freedom of the masses and the capitalist class.

I am a Catholic, I am for the poor, oppressed and downtrodden of every land and clime. Christ was, and they, the rich, murdered him.

"The Wall Street Journal" is wrong. It may surprise them to know this from a Catholic. Let me give them a greater surprise. I am a sergeant of police under a Catholic Mayor and Chief; and my being a Revolutionary does not prevent me—in fact, helps me, to be a good police officer. In the eyes of Wall street, if they knew me, I would be the Devil. I prefer the good opinion of a poor beggar woman to the opinion of Wall street.

Yours truly,  
M. J. Gallery,  
Sergeant of Police.

## DOWN ON THE FARM.

To the Daily and Weekly People—As a wage earner I wish to be allowed space in our official organ, The People, to clear up the conditions and wages paid on a farm here in the West.

This is harvest time and wages are called good. As I have been working on a threshing machine I can give a full statement of what is called wages. The separator-tender and engineer, or the slave drivers are paid \$7 per day; but \$5 are the going wages for them. The oiler and firemen, who do all the work, are paid \$3 per day. The forkers and sackers (which I follow myself) get from \$3.50 to \$4 per day. Hoedowns or feeders, derrick drivers, sack jig, water hauler, straw buck, swammer and cook are paid from \$2.50 to \$3 per day. One can call those figures good, but, let us look at the other side, and the wages will not look quite as good.

The cooks and firemen get up at 3:30 o'clock; the whistle is sounded at 4, when the remainder of the crew is called. A man gets up with his eyes sore and full of dirt from the previous day and hands are so sore it is hard for a man to clothe himself. By that time the cook gives the alarm; if breakfast is a little late another quarter is heard from. A man can scarcely leave the table before the machine is in full swing. We get what is called lunch at 9 o'clock, dinner at 12 and an hour is allowed walking to and from the cook house. Then a man is harnessed once more to complete his day's work. Lunch at 4. Again the wheels hum until 8 o'clock. By that time a man is almost too tired and worn out to walk down for his supper. Upon the return a bundle of blankets is hustled from what is called the trap wagon. As soon as the dirty and sweaty clothes are once off the day's work is ended. But he is too tired to sleep and a dog or a man fight is all the go. The old men are turned down while the young, husky and rawboned are getting all round shouldered and stiff limbed before they scarcely reach their manhood (of this I am a victim myself). Where are the good wages now?

When anything happens to the machine, it is always the wish of the slaves that the wheels would turn as if they would like to make the boss some money, being as he has worked hard enough to make quite a stake. Yes; he "works hard" living in the luxury of life and indulging in the best of liquors, while riding around in a top buggy "looking for another job" (sic). Every now and then it comes to a man's ear that you did not do much to-day. The salt is not even paid for. You will have to do better to-morrow. The grafters are never satisfied whenever they are found.

The writer interviewed some of the men, but Socialism or Industrialism is never thought of. The slaves growl at one another because they do not keep up their end, which pleases the boss to a T.

As I am a Socialist Labor Party man, it was impossible for me to stand the hardship and put up with the long hours of punishment, together with reading The People.

Onward to the Socialist Republic.

Gust. Norling:  
Paco, Wash., August 2.

## ANOTHER CATHOLIC RALES "THE WALL STREET JOURNAL."

To the Daily and Weekly People—The "Wall Street Journal's" trick of classing all Roman Catholics as opponents of Socialism in its recent article on "The Forces Against Socialism," reminds me of an experience I had a few years ago regarding the question whether a

man can be a Catholic and a Socialist at the same time.

The question arose during a heated discussion between some friends and myself. To settle the matter it was agreed to leave it to a priest who, at the time, was conducting a mission in a church nearby, and where written questions were allowed.

The priest's answer to my question of whether a person can be a GOOD Catholic and a Socialist at the same time was so unsatisfactory and misleading to all concerned that we went to the parish house in order to see the priest personally and have an authoritative statement regarding the matter.

When I was introduced to the priest, he began to look at me very critically and when I asked him the reason he said that he saw no red shirt on me. I, of course, informed him that the Salvation Army wore the red shirts and expressed my sympathy for his ignorance. He told me that he thought all Socialists were foreigners and of rather disreputable appearance; that was what he had been led to believe from what he read in the papers. He finally said that priests are not supposed to be versed in the worldly affairs of people, but only in spiritual affairs.

The committee not being able to get any definite or authoritative statement from him he referred us to a Paulist Father of the church at Fifty-ninth street and Columbus avenue, who he said was studying economics at Columbia University. After vainly endeavoring to see this priest the committee gave up in despair and to-day four of that committee of five are good Socialists and Catholics.

The way the Catholic Church has been attacking Socialism lately is the best proof that "The Wall Street Journal's" hope is a foolish one, when it relies on the Catholics to oppose Socialism. Catholic Bishops and priests attack Socialism because they see the inroads it is making on their congregations and, worst of all, on their treasuries.

Churches of all denominations find it harder to exist to-day than ever before. First, because the congregations are gradually getting smaller; second, because the people are getting poorer, and thirdly, because they are becoming more enlightened about the churches and their attitude toward the working class. The people are slowly, but surely, throwing off the superstitious fear, in which they have been held for centuries by the churches, and beginning to ask themselves, why does not the church attack Republicanism and Democracy as it attacks Socialism? Not getting a satisfactory answer to this question they show their disapproval by voting the Socialist ticket; forgetting that they are Huguenots, Presbyterians, Catholics, or of any other religion; and remembering only that they are workingmen and of the working class.

Agitator:  
New York City, August 8.

## MORE ABOUT WASHINGTON AFFAIRS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—In your Weekly issue of July 28th is an article written by Emil Herman regarding the state of affairs in the Socialist Party in this state. Herman therein only states a half truth, which any one knows is very misleading.

As to the revoking of the charter of Local Seattle, there were several locals in the state that believed in expelling those members who were participants in an other party; but not expelling a local of two hundred members; and when a vote was taken to sustain the action of the State Committee several locals including our Local, Port Angeles, voted against it. Mr. Herman goes to show that the members of the State Committee voting against their action, were contractors, Merchants, Retired Spiritualists

We are the Socialist Party not the S. L. P., and it seems to me if Mr. E. Herman, wants to make a distinction between contractors and laborers, he got in the wrong pew.

The trouble with a majority of our State Committee is that they prefer to overlook the main principles of the Party to vent their spite on some individual, who does not seem to see things exactly as they see them. There is a Mrs Irene Smith who has been a thorn in their sides for some time. Mr. Herman failed to state that the then chairman of the Socialist Party of the State, Mr. Wagenacht, was expelled with the others but they saw fit to let him act in his official capacity. And even they went to work and organized a local, and in eight hours after they were organized elected eleven members to the State Convention that was then convening, which was contrary to the constitution of the party, which says they are to be organized at least three months. He draws a very pretty picture of the majority side of the question, but the lime light thrown on the canvas will show several differences. He vents his spite on Commissary Ristine, and cites his spiritual belief. Probably he, Herman, is a Methodist or Hardshell Baptist, or Cath-

olic, and bitterly opposed to spiritualism.

D. O'Brien, Secretary of Local  
Port Angeles, Wash.  
August 1, 1906.

P. S. Mr. Herman is like a jumping jack, at one time he is on the side of the minority, and then jumps back again to the majority.

There appears to have been a family clique at the State headquarters, who wished to keep in control of affairs. The State was continually running in debt, and when parties offered to do the business of the State for a while, for nothing until they could get out of debt, they would not have

**OFFICIAL**

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE  
Frank Bohn, Acting Secretary 2-6 New  
Reads street, New York.  
S. L. P. OF CANADA  
National Secretary, The Maxwell, 705  
Dundas street, London Ont.  
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.  
2-6 New Reads street, New York City  
(The Party's literary agency)  
Notice—For technical reasons no party  
announcements can go in that are not  
in this office by Tuesday, 10 p.m.

## N. Y. S. E. C.

Regular meeting held at headquarters,  
Daily People building, 2-6 New Reads  
street, on Friday, August 10. More in  
chair. All present, including E. A. Arch-  
er, new member.

Communications, from B. Reinstein  
and Rudolph Katz, State organizer, on  
work of securing signatures. From Albany, Richmond and other counties,  
nominating petitions lists. From Organ-  
izer Abelson, on circular to state party  
membership on campaign, ordered drafted  
at previous meeting of S. E. C. Com-  
mittee on draft ordered to go ahead  
without further delay and with full  
power to send out circular when drafted.

From Organiser Hawk, Section Erie  
County, on appeal for funds to aid Free  
Speech Fight, which need not be done  
at present; on the organization of a  
Buffalo Free Speech conference, which is  
under way; and on county nominations,  
which cannot be made owing to the  
removal of no less than 9 of the most  
active members to other cities, and to  
local industrial conditions. It was de-  
cided to make the matter of county nom-  
inations a special order of business for  
the next meeting of the committee. From  
a member of Section New York report-  
ing local Socialist party plans to have  
Socialist Labor party nominating peti-  
tions thrown out. Secretary was in-  
structed to bring matter to attention of  
party members and sympathizers at the  
Kuhn banquet, to be held the same even-  
ing. From M. Scheen, bid of \$12, for  
Daily People files donated to State Agi-  
tation Fund by a Brooklyn party mem-  
ber. From S. Glassner bid of \$12 for  
same. Secretary was instructed to an-  
nounce that all bids will close on August  
18. The files then to go to the highest  
bidder. From gubernatorial candidate,  
Thomas Jackson, stating that he was  
ready to begin tour as soon as required.  
It was decided to begin the Jackson tour  
on Sept. 1. A committee of two, com-  
prising of Moonis and Ebert, was elect-  
ed to map out the tour.

Correspondence Bureau reported that  
the nominating petition lists of 16 coun-  
ties are on hand, 27 counties are re-  
ported complete, and 16 counties, all  
provided for, are yet to be covered. Suc-  
cess will be achieved in these as well as  
the other counties. The report was ad-  
opted, and a few re-assignments of coun-  
ties were made.

Financial report for July was present-  
ed and adopted as follows:

Receipts: stamp, \$85.32; mileage,  
\$21.50; State Agitation Fund, \$122.00;  
total, \$228.82. Expenses, \$183.30; Pat-  
ron, on account of Name Case, \$30.00;  
postage and supplies, \$3.50; total,  
\$210.00.

Adjournment followed.

J. Ebert Secretary.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE CONFER-  
ENCE.

The Socialist Labor Party of Massach-  
usetts will hold its State Conference on  
MONDAY September 3, in room 1, Peo-  
ple's Institute, 1165 Tremont street,  
Boston, to nominate candidates for State  
offices for the fall campaign. All party  
members are requested to attend. The  
conference will be called to order at 9:30  
a.m.

John Sweeney.

Secretary.

## WASHINGTON AND ALASKA.

The Washington State Executive  
Committee of the Socialist Labor Party  
would like to come in correspondence  
with all readers of the Daily and Weekly  
People in the State of Washington and  
Alaska. Please write to Rev. M. Dohly,  
P. O. Box 1060, Seattle, Wash., and our  
BULLETIN for AUGUST will be sent  
you FREE.

Don't delay this any longer!

## CHICAGO, ATTENTION.

Literary agents of the Socialist Labor  
Party branches, and readers of the  
Daily and Weekly People in Chicago can  
secure S. L. P. literature and also back  
numbers of the People by addressing M.  
E. Kleminger, literary agent, Section  
Chicago, Socialist Labor Party, 4014  
Lake avenue.

## DETROIT, ATTENTION.

Will eclipse the sun!  
Dance and picnic at Doug Harbor,  
Jefferson Avenue, near Connor's Creek.  
Five cent fare to within three blocks  
of Doug Harbor, Sunday, August 16,  
1906, 3 p.m., given by the Industrial  
Workers of the World and the Socialist  
Labor Party.

Tickets, one cent.

## NATIONAL AGITATION FUND.

To the Members and Sympathizers of  
the Socialist Labor Party.

On taking over the work of National  
Secretary, my attention was called es-  
pecially to the National Agitation  
Fund. The urgent need of increasing  
its receipts should be obvious to all.  
Besides conducting the ordinary agita-  
tion of the Party, we should be enabled  
to place at least two more organizers  
in the field and keep them there until  
November 1. To do this the receipts  
must total \$100 per week. This means  
a regular amount from all members  
and sympathizers. Watch the receipts.  
If we have four men in the field who  
report to this office, and the receipts  
are only \$80 or \$90 weekly, we shall  
have to drop one organizer. If \$25 or  
\$30 be received weekly we can have but  
one national organizer to educate and  
organize 25,000,000 slaves. Not long  
since \$2,700 was raised within four  
months to assist in waging war in  
Russia. Can we not give \$1,700 in the  
same time to carry our own struggle  
here at home. More discussion of this  
matter will but serve to tell the sub-  
ject.

WE SHALL CAREFULLY TABU-  
LATE RECEIPTS BY CITIES AND  
STATES AND THUS DISCOVER  
WHO THOSE ARE WHO WOULD  
GET INSPIRATION FROM OTHERS'  
LABOR AND SACRIFICE EXCUSES  
ARE NOT MADE BY REVOLUTION-  
ISTS. NONE WILL BE RECEIVED  
AT THIS OFFICE.

During the week ending August 4th,  
the following sums were received:

C. B. Wells, New Haven, Conn.	\$ 2.00
Paul Schweinburg, Chicago, Ill.	1.00
Ill. S. E. C.	1.50
D. Weave, Phillips, Me.	.90
C. Wayman, New York City	.25
D. Brown, New York City	.50
J. A. Knight, Pueblo, Colo.	1.00

Total ..... \$11.15

During the week ending August 11,  
1906, the following sums were received  
for this fund:

Herbert T. Shaw, Tonopah, Nev.	\$ 5.00
Walter Wellwood, Detroit, Mich.	.50
Holger Schmaifuse, Pittsfield, Mass.	1.00
"Commercial Traveller," Minne- apolis, Minn.	2.50
Victor H. Kopaid, New York City	1.00
V. Meier, Denver, Colo.	1.00

Collections by Gillhaus, Colo-  
rado Springs, Colo.

E. J. Francis, Oregon

Fred Davis, Chicago, Ill.

Jack Billow, Chicago, Ill.

Various donations, Chicago, Ill.

J. A. Stromquist, Bisbee, Ariz.

Peter Vetter, Youngstown, O.

"Reference," New York City

Total ..... \$27.87

Frank Bohn,  
National Secretary pro tem.

## PARTY PRESS OPERATING FUND.

L. De Dominicis, Pittsburgh, Pa.	\$ 1.50
G. Ferch, Savannah, N. Y.	.52
E. Rohrbach, Reading, Pa.	.95
L. Lewis, Frontenac, Kans.	.30
E. Rounier, Chinese Camp, Cal.	1.00
S. L. P.	20.00

Total ..... \$24.27

NEW YORK STATE AGITATION  
FUND.

During the week ending with Satur-  
day, August 11, the following items  
were received:

Branch Branch, Section New  
York County

Fred H. Brune, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Branch I, Section Kings Coun-  
ty, collection

Dr. C. W. Ensign, Rotterdam  
Junction

W. N. New York per P. Perillo  
"Hall Room," Brooklyn, N. Y.

Old 4 and 16 A. D., Brooklyn,  
a/c list

R. Touroff, New York (pledges  
\$5 per month)

E. Moonis, New York

K. Georgewitch, Schenectady  
(pledges \$1 per week)

Section Monroe County, per R.  
Katz

Henry Belisegel, Newark, per  
R. Katz

Section Richmond County, a/c  
list

Total ..... \$ 22.85

Acknowledged on August 4.. 409.55

Grand total on August 11.. \$442.40

Henry Kuhn, Fin. Sec'y-Treas.

N. Y. State Executive Committee.

Watch the label on your paper. It  
will tell you when your subscription ex-  
pires. First number indicates the month,  
second, the day, third, the year.

## TONOPAH I. W. W.

MAN DEPORTED BY A. F. OF L. IN  
RAGING CLASS WAR.

A Lynching Bluff Successfully Called  
—Butchers Strike for Early and  
Sunday Closing—"Explosion" Yarns  
Circulated by Capitalist Press—The  
Miners' Position.

Tonopah, Nev., August 7.—The follow-  
ing facts in regard to the local  
Industrial Workers of the World demon-  
strate that the class war rages in  
Tonopah. Last Tuesday, F. P. Smith  
demanded the keys of his barber shop  
from Ed. Walker, as he and his barbers  
refused to make an I. W. W. shop out  
of it. Smith opened up Wednesday as  
an I. W. W. shop with only one barber.  
The rest of the shops in town are A.  
F. of L., with the exception of one two  
chair shop and one one chair. On the  
night of August 2nd, the barbers ran  
out of town—deported him.

We sent Marion W. Moor, member of  
the Executive Board of the Western  
Federation of Miners, who happened to  
be in town, after him and brought him  
back. The following is a copy of the  
statement made to us by our deported  
brother:

Tonopah, Nev., August 3, 1906.  
I, Floyd Byerly, do hereby swear and  
affirm that the statements herewith  
made are true and correct of that  
which occurred to me in Tonopah,  
Nev., on Main street, on the night of  
August 2nd, 1906.

I was in Riley's Dance Hall, when a  
little Cockney, called Gus, who was  
formerly employed at F. P. Smith's  
barber shop, accosted me and said,  
"Are you going to work in the morn-  
ing?" I told him I did not know that  
I should, that I had a shop of my own  
at Miller's Siding, but I had told Mr.  
Smith that I would show up in the  
morning and, if the two men he had  
engaged were not there, I would be  
ready to go to work. He said, "Well,  
you are wrong." I replied, "I think  
not." He said, "Well, we won't quar-  
rel; let's go and get a drink." We  
walked across the street from the  
Dance Hall to the "Gem" saloon. We  
took a drink together and were not  
there more than a minute; we came  
out together and, as the screen door  
closed, I recognized Mr. Fitzgerald,  
president of the Barbers' Union, also  
secretary of the union with him. I  
was immediately struck from behind  
and, as I turned, a Negro was waiting  
to strike again. At once I was  
knocked down and kicked by the whole  
gang, numbering about seven persons.  
I must have been senseless for some  
time. When I fully recovered my  
senses they were leading me down the  
road. One of them proposed getting a  
rope. I said, "Tear up my shirt and  
make a rope." Then the secretary of  
the Barbers' Union loosened his hold  
on my arm and grabbed by the  
neck and said, "Young fellow, we have  
not done with you yet; it will be wise  
if you keep quiet, you might save your-  
self some hardships." Then they pro-  
ceeded to take me further down the  
road. They took me within 100 yards  
of the West Tonopah Mine, (about two  
miles from town). Then they turned  
me loose and I walked away, perhaps  
ten feet. Then one of them called to  
me and said, "Are you ever going to  
come back?" I walked towards them,  
when the secretary said, "Stop, do not  
come any nearer, go right along." After  
the sentry on the hill gave the  
signal that the coast was clear, the  
secretary of the Barbers' Union yelled  
to me, "You are not the only one, they  
all have to go, the I. W. W. will have  
to go, also."

(Signed) Floyd Byerly.  
Witnesses—Alie Main, president Min-  
ers' Union; J. T. Lewis, secretary  
Miners' Union; Marion W. Moor,  
member National Executive Board  
Western Federation of Miners; E. E.  
Yord, Miners' Union; Herbert T.  
Shaw, president I. W. W.; G. M.  
Roberts, business agent I. W. W.;  
James Murphy, I. W. W.

Let me also state that the Negro  
who was implicated in the affair has  
made a confession, and implicated sev-  
eral prominent businessmen of Tonopah.  
When the right time comes we  
will send them to the penitentiary.

The entire staff of the Tonopah res-  
taurant walked out to-day, because the  
proprietor refuses to display the I. W.  
W. card. The butchers have been con-  
ferring with the bosses for the last  
week for a 6 o'clock closing on week  
days and all day Sunday. Last night  
they quit at 6 o'clock. They are not  
working to-day. Do not know what  
the proprietors intend doing but do

what they will, the journeymen  
will not work after 6 p.m.

The "Reno State Journal" of August  
5 contained the following:

"ASKS PROTECTION FROM DYNA-  
METERS."

Tonopah Man Telegraphs He Fears  
Destruction by Industrial Workers.

"May Blow Up His Office."

Attorney-General Sweeney Receives  
Wire from Mining Town That

Labor Organization Threatens  
Newspaper and Alleging

Authorities Dare Not

Intervene.

"Fearing that his building will be  
dynamited by the Industrial Workers  
of the World, Editor Branson of the  
Tonopah Sun appealed last night by  
telegraph to Attorney-General Sweeny  
for protection. The proprietor of  
the paper alleges that Sheriff Bradley,  
anticipating trouble, has left the town  
and that he is at the mercy of the  
labor organization.

"According to a report from Tonopah,  
two carriers employed by the Sun  
were assaulted and beaten severely by  
members or sympathizers of the  
Industrial Workers. Last night Branson  
claims the alleged rioters had his  
office surrounded and were making  
threats to destroy the newspaper plant.

"Before any officers of the law are  
imported into Tonopah a thorough  
investigation of the State of affairs there  
will be made by Governor Sparks and  
Attorney-General Sweeney. The latter  
stated last night that he does not fear  
serious consequences, and that the  
trouble results from a factional fight,  
which ought to be easily settled."

"The Industrial Workers of the  
World have been represented, officially  
or unofficially, by Roberts and Shaw.  
These men have attempted, unsuccessfully  
it is said, to organize a branch of  
their body in the mining towns. Branson  
took up the fight against these  
men and called them agitators. Cartoons  
were published in the Sun depicting  
Shaw as a traveling photographer  
whose only means of making a  
living is as an organizer and inciter of  
labor troubles. Shaw in turn claims  
that his business is legitimate and his  
sympathizers have allied themselves  
in sentiment against the Sun.

"The Miners' Union is not affiliated  
with the Industrial Workers, and when  
the recent strike among the miners  
was averted by the operators signing  
a scale for a period of three years, it  
is alleged that the latter organization  
representatives were not satisfied with  
the outcome. Branson has censured  
these men for their attitude on the  
averted trouble and the whole matter  
has resulted from this.

"The rumor that Federal troops  
would be called into Tonopah to quell  
the disturbance is ridiculed by Sweeny  
and those in authority in this part  
of the State."

The report of the threatened blowing  
up of "The Sun" office in this place  
is wholly unfounded. It shows either  
capitalist cowards or an attempt  
to make an excuse to call in the  
troops.

The "Tonopah Miner" of August 4,  
contains the following: